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Reviews of Foreign Literature.

Conspectus Floræ Europææ. Supplementum II, Pars altera. C. F. Nyman. (8vo., pp. 225-404, Orebro, 1890).

This concluding part of a most extensive and important piece of work includes additions and emendations to the preceding pages, notes, observations and a complete index to the Supplement. It embraces the additional matter from Boragineæ to Pteridophyta. A very considerable number of species have been added to the Flora of Europe since the completion of the Conspectus. Localities for rare or critical species are cited in detail, and references given for descriptions of all the additional species. It would have been exceedingly interesting to have had a statement of the number of species recognized in the work, in order to compare it with those known from an equal area of America lying in the same latitudes.

Monographie der Gattung Orobanche. Dr. Gunther Ritter Beck von Mannagetta. (Bibliotheca Botanica, Heft 19).

This is an exhaustive monograph of these interesting root-parasites, including chapters on the history of the genus, its morphology, anatomy and physiology, the host-plants of the various species and their geographical distribution. Then follows the critical description of the eighty-three species recognized, nine of which are American, included in the subgenera Aphyllon, Myzorrhiza and Kopsiopsis. The first of these includes (1) *O. uniflora*, L. (*A. uniflorum*, Gray) and (2) *O. fasciculata* (Spreng.) Nutt. (*A. fasciculatum*, T. & G. The second (3) *O. Californica*, C. & S. (*A. Californicum*, Gray); (4) *O. Grayana*, Beck (*A. comosum*, Gray; *O. comosa*, Hook. not Wallr.); (5) *O. Ludoviciana*, Nutt. (*A. Ludoviciana*, Gray) and under this *A. Cooperi*, Gray and *A. multiflora*, Nutt. are placed as varieties; (6) *O. Chilensis* (Phil.), Beck, the only South American species; (7) *O. bulbosa*, Beck (*A. tuberosum*, Gray, not *O. tuberosa*, Hook); (8) *O. pinorum*, Geyer (*A. pinetorum*, Gray) which Dr. Beck has not seen and regards as imperfectly described. The third subgenus includes (9) *O. Hookeri*, Beck, (*Boschniakia strobilacea*, Gray).

N. L. B.

Recherches expérimentales sur les Modifications des Feuilles chez

les Plantes maritimes; par M. Pierre Lesage (Revue Génér. de Bot. Fev., Mars, April, '90).

This paper sets forth elaborate experiments on the variations of inland plants grown at the seashore. Ninety species taken from thirty-two orders were studied and three plants especially were cultivated, *Pisum sativum*, *Linum grandiflorum* and *Lepidium sativum*. The stated results of the experiments are here translated as closely as possible.

1st. Plants growing by the sea generally have thicker leaves than when they grow inland. All plants naturally do not follow this rule.

2d. In plants that most successfully submit to maritime influence, the palisade-cells are much developed. If the thickness of the leaf has notably increased, the palisades are much lengthened, at the same time the number of the mesophyll layers may augment or remain the same, according to the species. If the leaf keeps to more or less the same thickness in the different cases, the palisades are developed so that the relation of the palisadic tissue to the mesophyll is greatest at the seashore.

3d. The lacunæ are greatly reduced in plants of the seashore.

4th. Chlorophyll tends to be less abundant in the cells of plants on the shore. This conclusion is less rigorous than the preceding ones. It cannot be verified well, except in plants stationed where they can be more or less inundated by the sea or where they can receive the salt mist from the waves in large quantities.

5th. The carnosity, the development of the palisades, the reduction of the lacunæ and the diminution of the chlorophyll can be obtained in experimental cultivation, where the variable element is salt.

A. M. V.

Index to Recent American Botanical Literature.

- Æsculus Parryi*. C. S. S. (Garden & Forest, iii. 356, Fig. 47).
Apical growth in Roots of Marsilia quadrifolia and Equisetum arvense. Wm. M. Andrews (Bot. Gaz. xv. 174-177, illustrated).
Chestnut Tree—The. (Garden & Forest, iii. 353, 354, illustrated).